UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/957
29 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

OBSERVER STATUS FOR THE SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA IN CONSIDERATION OF ITS SPECIAL ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN RELATIONS

Note verbale dated 24 June 1994 from the representatives of Argentina, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from our Governments, we are writing to request, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the Assembly of an additional item entitled "Observer status for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in consideration of its special role in international humanitarian relations".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure, an explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution are annexed to the present letter.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Permanent Representative
of Argentina to the
United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marie Kacou GERVAIS
Permanent Representative
of Côte d'Ivoire
to the United Nations

(Signed) René Valéry MONGBE
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Benin
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Croatia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Dusan ROVENSKY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Czech Republic
to the United Nations

(Signed) Javier PONCE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Ecuador
to the United Nations

(Signed) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Permanent Representative
of Guatemala
to the United Nations

(Signed) André ERDÖS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Hungary
to the United Nations

(Signed) F. Paolo FULCI
Permanent Representative
of Italy
to the United Nations

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Permanent Representative
of Lebanon
to the United Nations

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Lithuania
to the United Nations

(Signed) Joseph CASSAR
Permanent Representative
of Malta
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations

(Signed) Erich C. VILCHEZ ASHER
Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ronald B. ALLAREY
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of the Philippines
to the United Nations

(Signed) Zbigniew Maria WLOSOWICZ
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Poland
to the United Nations

(Signed) Pedro CATARINO
Permanent Representative
of Portugal
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mihai Horia C. BOTEZ
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Romania
to the United Nations

(Signed) Pier Giovanni GUARDIGLI
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of San Marino
to the United Nations

(Signed) Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM
Permanent Representative
of Thailand
to the United Nations

(Signed) Biova-Soumi PENNANEACH
Permanent Representative
of Togo
to the United Nations

(Signed) María del Luján FLORES
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Uruguay
to the United Nations

(Signed) Enrique TEJERA PARIS
Permanent Representative
of Venezuela
to the United Nations

(Signed) LUKABU KHABOUJI N'ZAJI
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Zaire to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

1. The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is the oldest institution in the world whose mission it is to provide humanitarian assistance. Ever since its foundation in Jerusalem almost nine centuries ago, the Order has been steadfast in its dedication to alleviating human suffering in war and in peace. Over the centuries this vocation has earned it universal respect for its humanitarian activities in the world and recognition of its full sovereignty as an equal member of the international community, by 64 States Members of the United Nations.

2. Consistent with its long tradition, the Order today is governed by a central institution, the Grand Magistry, while its operations are managed for the most part by the nine priorates and sub-priorates and the 41 national Knights Associations on all the continents, and, to some extent, directly by the Grand Magistry's headquarters at Rome. The Order has approximately 10,500 members, who can boast the support of thousands of volunteers. They are loyal citizens of their respective countries, a condition that is not compromised by their membership in the Order, which is a supplemental, supranational honour.

3. The largest and most active Associations are the following: the Italian Association has 2,500 knights and their Assistance Corps; the United States has three Associations, which have offered commendable services to the needy throughout the American continents; the German and Austrian Knights have the "Malteser Hilfdiensts", who mobilize thousands of volunteers and provide outstanding emergency services throughout Germany and in the bordering countries; the French Association runs an impressive network of hospitals and clinics in the third world and especially in Africa; the Irish Association maintains an important presence in its country, with ambulances and volunteers. The smaller Associations, in their turn, bring exceptional services to developing countries, despite trying conditions and scarce financial resources.

4. The Order's primary objective to alleviate suffering and bring the comfort of charity to the afflicted is embodied in its commitment to providing assistance. The Order achieves this goal wherever it can through health facilities, and also through individual services at homes, in shelters and in the poor dwellings of the disinherited. Its commitment is not towards the sick alone, but also to the marginalized, the persecuted and the displaced, thereby safeguarding human rights and the dignity of man.

5. Today the Order provides assistance at a level that far exceeds anything it was traditionally able to offer. The octagonal cross has become the emblem of hospitals, some with a high degree of specialization, but also of hundreds of clinics, first-aid stations and dispensaries, with a broad network of structures and specialized assistance for the needy. Among the groups to whom the Order dedicates special attention are the handicapped, lepers, diabetics, pregnant women, the elderly and abandoned children. It also arranges for the collection and distribution of medicine, especially in cases of epidemics and natural catastrophes.

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6. Finally, the Order has been instrumental in organizing emergency humanitarian assistance during political and social crises. For example, in 1989 it arranged for thousands of East German refugees to flee to West Germany through Hungary and Austria and helped shelter 30,000 Romanian refugees of Hungarian origin.

7. The Order of Malta was one of the first to provide assistance and humanitarian support to the victims of civil war in the former Yugoslavia, in the form of food, health, and pharmaceutical aid, as well as transportation, for the sick, the wounded, the persecuted and the displaced.

8. In order to better perform the duties with which it has been charged, the Order of Malta coordinates its activities with all the other organizations involved in humanitarian activities: the Governments of donor countries and of recipient countries, as well as national and international aid agencies. They also seek out and facilitate our collaboration. There are specific arrangements for contacting Governments: in addition to the diplomatic or official representatives present in many countries, the Grand Magistry of the Order is represented by accredited delegations to numerous international agencies and institutes, including the United Nations offices at Geneva and Vienna, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Commission of the European Union at Brussels, the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, France, and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law at San Remo, Italy. Moreover, the Order has observer status at certain international organizations closely tied to the United Nations, namely: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Migration Organization (IMO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

9. These forms of representation have greatly improved the abilities of the Order and these organizations to provide assistance by allowing them to pool information, share experiences and identify together the most suitable forms of cooperation for different circumstances.

10. Although these remarks make clear the Order's long-standing participation in the United Nations family, the existing situation could be improved by granting the Order permanent observer status at the proceedings of the General Assembly. There is no doubt that this would further enhance cooperation between the United Nations and the Order of Malta, and facilitate the Order's humanitarian activities.

APPENDIX

Draft resolution: observer status for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in consideration of its special role in international humanitarian affairs

The General Assembly,

Considering the long-standing dedication of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in providing humanitarian assistance, and its special role in international humanitarian relations,

Desirous of enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta,

1. Decides to invite the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/958
S/1994/767
29 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 114 (b)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 27 June 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a forensic report prepared by Mr. Derrick J. Pounder, Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine at the University of Dundee, Scotland (see annex), and to refer to our previous information concerning the inhuman act perpetrated by the authorities of the Republic of Armenia - the execution of Azerbaijani prisoners-of-war and hostages in the prisoners' camp near the town of Spitak, Republic of Armenia, on 15 February 1994 (see S/1994/206, A/48/922-S/1994/393 and A/48/929-S/1994/471).

The findings of Mr. Pounder refuted the assertion that they were allegedly "killed while attempting to escape", as was stated on 16 February 1994 by the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia in order to misinform the international community, and confirmed the conclusion of the forensic examination carried out by Azerbaijani experts that the killing of the prisoners was premeditated and deliberate.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 114 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Forensic report prepared by the Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine at the University of Dundee, Scotland

On the instruction of the State Commission on War Prisoners, Hostages and Missing Persons of the Azerbaijani Republic, I, Derrick John Pounder, performed post-mortem examinations on the bodies of 10 persons at the Forensic Medicine and Anatomical Pathology Institute of the Scientific Practical and Training Board of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the city of Baku. The autopsy examinations began at 1150 hours on Thursday, 7 April 1994, and finished at 1610 hours on Friday, 8 April 1994.

The bodies were identified to me by Dr. Zabit Mamedov as those deceased war prisoners whose bodies were released by the Republic of Armenia and transferred by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross to Baku, Azerbaijan, on 23 March 1994 and subsequently examined by Dr. Mamedov on 23 and 24 March 1994. The bodies were individually identified to me prior to each autopsy examination by Dr. Zabit Mamedov, Dr. Mansur Buniatov, Dr. Vugar Mamedov and Mr. Igor Kravets (mortuary technician) were present throughout.

As a result of my examinations I prepared 10 individual autopsy reports relating to each of the deceased. I concluded that the causes of death were as follows:

Case 1. AGEV, Roustam (Ramazan ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the head.

Case 2. DJAFAROV, Anvar (Asker ogly). Cause of death: incised wound to the throat.

Case 3. GUIASOV, Bakhran (Akif ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the chest.

Case 4. GOUSEINOV, Fikret (Gassan ogly). Cause of death: undetermined.

Case 5. AKHMEDOV, Elehan (Goussein ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the head.

Case 6. AKHMEDOV, Elman (Mamed ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the head.

Case 7. MAMEDOV, Kourchat (Kiyaz ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the head.

Case 8. MAMEDOV, Eldar (Chakhbaba ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the head.

Case 9. GOUILIEV, Faig (Gabil ogly). Cause of death: single gunshot wound to the head.

Case 10. NAZIROV, Ilkhan (Sadoulla ogly). Cause of death: undetermined.

As a result of my examinations I concluded that in all 10 cases autopsy examinations had been performed in Armenia and I confirmed that autopsies had again been performed on each of the 10 individuals following receipt of the bodies in Azerbaijan. Consequently, the autopsies which I performed were the third autopsies each of these bodies was subjected to. One body (Case 4, GOUSEINOV, Fikret (Gassan ogly)) was skeletonized, one body (Case 10, NAZIROV, Ilkhan (Sadoulla ogly)) was severely putrefied and the other eight bodies showed moderate to advanced putrefaction. Tissues had been removed from the bodies at the time of the first autopsies in Armenia; these tissues and the reports of the first autopsies were not available to me. Tissue had been removed from the bodies during the second autopsies in Azerbaijan; those removed tissues which I requested access to were made available to me, and the results of the autopsies performed in Azerbaijan were made available to me verbally. All questions relating to the conduct of the autopsies in Azerbaijan were answered by Dr. Zabit Mamedov and Mr. Igor Kravets. The condition of the bodies arising from the state of putrefaction and decomposition and the conduct of two previous autopsies with the removal of some tissues, although limiting the information which could be obtained by further autopsy, did not preclude useful and productive examinations.

The essential findings in each case are set out below.

Case 1. AGEV, Roustam (Ramazan ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the head which entered at the right temple and exited on the left side towards the back of the head. The presence of soot deposits on the surface of the skull surrounding the entry wound indicates that the end of the muzzle of the gun was in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired. At the autopsy performed in Armenia the skin of the right temple, which included the gunshot wound of entry, was excised together with the adjacent right ear. Also presumed to have been retained at the first autopsy were several internal organs including part of the heart, the spleen and the liver together with the large bowel. These organs had been removed after the death as part of the normal conduct of an autopsy, and there is no evidence to substantiate the allegation that organs may have been removed for purposes of medical transplantation. The evidence clearly indicates that the right ear was excised after death and not during life and that it was excised as part of the autopsy procedure.

Case 2. DJAFAROV, Anvar (Asker ogly)

There was a large incised wound to the right side of the neck. This wound had been produced by multiple parallel cuts to the skin and repeated parallel cuts in the depth of the wound. The pattern of injury was typical of suicide and there were no other injuries to the body to suggest that the death was other than a suicide. There was post-mortem damage to both feet and the left knee consistent with rodent activity.

Case 3. GUIASOV, Bakhram (Akif ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the chest which entered on the left side just below the nipple. The bullet passed through the left lung and exited the back on the left side splintering the ninth rib. There was evidence of emergency medical treatment in the form of a surgical incision to the left side of the chest and what appeared to be an injection mark to the front of the right elbow. There was no evidence of surgical treatment of the wound to the lung suggesting that he died before the emergency surgery could be completed.

Case 4. GOUSEINOV, Fikret (Gassan ogly)

The body was skeletonized with virtually no residual soft tissues. There were a minimum of eight healing rib fractures, which must have been present many weeks or months prior to death. There were no other bony injuries. In the absence of soft tissues it was impossible to establish a cause of death. It is possible that the death was a complication of the rib fractures, such as a pneumonia.

Case 5. AKHMEDOV, Elehan (Goussein ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the head which entered at the right temple and exited at the left temple. The skin of the right temple, which included the gunshot wound of entry, had been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia. On the outer surface of the skull surrounding the gunshot entry wound there were soot deposits indicating that the end of the muzzle of the gun had been in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired. There were two fresh bruises to the body which had occurred during life. There was a 5 centimetre bruise to the left shin and a 6 centimetre bruise to the muscles of the front of the left shoulder, without bruising of the overlying skin in the latter injury.

Case 6. AKHMEDOV, Elman (Mamed ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the head which entered at the left temple and exited at the right temple. The skin of the left temple, including the gunshot wound of entry, had been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia. The outer surface of the skull of the left temple surrounding the gunshot wound of entry showed abundant soot deposits indicating that the end of the muzzle of the gun was in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired. The left ear had been excised in continuity with the skin of the left temple, which included the gunshot entry wound, at the first autopsy in Armenia. The right ear had also been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia.

Case 7. MAMEDOV, Kourchat (Kiyaz ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the head which entered behind the right ear and exited above the left ear. The skin surrounding the gunshot wound of entry had been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia; there were no identifiable soot deposits in the depth of the entry wound. Consequently, it is not possible to determine the range at which this shot was fired from. It is not possible to confirm or to deny that this may have been a contact wound (with

the end of the muzzle of the gun in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired). There was an 8 centimetre bruise to the right side of the forehead which was unrelated to the gunshot wound. This bruise was fresh and had occurred during life. A portion of skin at the centre of this bruise had been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia. There was post-mortem loss of some tissue from the toes of the left foot consistent with rodent activity.

Case 8. MAMEDOV, Eldar (Chakhbaba ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the head, entering at the right temple and exiting at the left temple. The skin of the right temple, including the gunshot wound of entry, together with the right ear in continuity had been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia. There was no identifiable soot in the depth of the entry wound. Consequently, it is not possible to determine the range of fire of the gunshot wound. It is not possible to confirm or to deny that it may have been a contact wound (with the end of the muzzle of the gun in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired). There was a post-mortem loss of skin on the wall of the abdomen in continuity with the autopsy incision and suggesting rodent activity.

Case 9. GOUILIEV, Faig (Gabil ogly)

There was a single gunshot wound to the head entering at the right temple and passing markedly backwards to exit towards the back of the head on the left side. The skin of the right temple including the gunshot wound of entry had been excised at the first autopsy in Armenia; there was no identifiable soot within the depth of the entry wound. Consequently, it is not possible to determine the range of fire of the gunshot wound. It is not possible to confirm or deny that the gunshot wound may have been a contact wound (with the end of the muzzle of the gun in contact with the skin at the time the shot was fired). There was a fresh 5 centimetre bruise to the right side of the head unrelated to the gunshot wound. This bruise had been produced during life.

Case 10. NAZIROV, Ilkhan (Sadoulla ogly)

The body was in an advanced state of putrefaction. There was no apparent injury to the body. The condition of the body did not permit a cause of death to be established.

None of the bodies showed evidence of torture or systematic beatings (except that this could not be assessed in case 4, Gouseinov Fikret (Gassan ogly) because the body was reduced to a skeleton).

Six of the 10 bodies showed a single gunshot wound to the head. In five of the six cases the entry wound was to the right side of the head and the exit wound to the left side of the head; in one of the six cases the entry wound was to the left side of the head and the exit wound to the right side of the head. In three of the six cases there were identifiable soot deposits on the outer surface of the skull surrounding the gunshot wound of entry and indicating that, in each of these three cases the muzzle of the gun had been in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired. In the other three cases, because of the loss of physical evidence as a consequence of previous autopsies and the removal

of tissue at the autopsies in Armenia, it is not possible to confirm or deny that the end of the muzzle of the gun was in contact with the head at the time the shot was fired. Of these six cases, three showed fresh bruises to the body: in one case a bruise to the right side of the head; in a second case a bruise to the right side of the forehead; in the third case a bruise to the left shoulder and a further bruise to the left shin. In three cases, one or both ears had been excised post-mortem and almost certainly at the time of the autopsies in Armenia. In two of these three cases the right ear had been excised and in the third case both ears had been excised.

I am aware that these six dead were alleged to have been shot whilst attempting to escape. The pattern of gunshot wounds is not consistent with such an explanation. The common pattern of gunshot wounds to the head, with three of the six wounds being definite contact wounds, is strongly suggestive of execution-type shootings.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/959
S/1994/768
28 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 28 June 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex) and the attached appendix.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex and appendix circulated as an official document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

"Statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the dangercus deterioration of the situation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expresses utmost concern in the wake of the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina caused by constant offensive activities launched by the Muslim-Croat forces. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the Security Council to undertake appropriate measures without delay in order to eliminate consequences of such further negative developments that can adversely affect the peace process in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina. At this crucial juncture, the Security Council has the primary responsibility and obligation not to allow that this true chance to resolve the conflict in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina by peaceful means, be missed. Should that, however, be the case, the conflict would inevitably escalate with unforeseeable consequences.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers the ongoing phase of negotiations towards the resolution of the crisis caused by the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be of crucial importance. Active participation of the major international factors - United Nations, European Union (EU), the Russian Federation and the United States, in the search of a lasting political solution, acceptable to all three sides to the conflict, raises hopes that this tragic civil war will soon be ended. Thus necessary conditions would be created also for the resolution of some other important issues in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects the present favourable momentum to be fully utilized and is actively endeavouring to make its concrete contribution towards that end. Guided by its desire that durable peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina be achieved as soon as possible, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supported recent agreement between the warring parties in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina not to engage in any offensive military operations or other provocative actions. However, the reaching of an agreement on a comprehensive and durable cease-fire would be a convincing proof that all sides to the conflict are oriented towards lasting and just peace and a political solution to the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Regrettably, the events following 10 June 1994, the date when the agreement came into effect, indicate that all sides in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina do not wish to accept a peaceful solution. The creation of the Muslim-Croat federation in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina fuelled ambitions of the radical Muslim leadership in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina to persist with the war option. Relying on the support of the unprecedentedly biased media, based on fabrications, as well as on the overwhelming backing of certain international circles, the Muslim-Croat side has been abusing the agreement to openly prepare for a large-scale military offensive, as has been confirmed by UNPROFOR reports. These reports indicate, inter alia, that Muslim-Croat forces

have been receiving large quantities of the most sophisticated arms without any impediments despite the existing arms embargo. All these activities of the Muslim-Croat side, which include regrouping of their forces and other military activities, in violation of the agreement, are most energetically condemned by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

"The regrouping of the Muslim-Croat forces and constant stepping up of the level and intensity of combat activities with a view to provoking the continuation of the war, represent a flagrant violation of the agreement and can seriously jeopardize all efforts invested so far towards peace in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina. Lately, Muslim-Croat forces have been undertaking major offensive activities against the positions of the Bosnian Serbs, as well as against the cities along almost all confrontation lines, which has resulted in a huge loss of civilian lives and extensive material destruction.

"However, despite all that, it is indeed encouraging that the Bosnian Serb forces so far have exercised restraint in responding to the Muslim-Croat offensive activities, thus preventing the current military operations in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina from escalating into a much larger-scale conflict.

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to reiterate that lasting peace in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be reached through negotiations, and calls upon the international community to exert pressure on those who violate the cease-fire and demand that they immediately end military activities and without delay embrace peace as the sole option."

APPENDIX

"Since the warring parties in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina signed an agreement not to engage in any offensive military operations or other provocative actions, i.e. since it entered into effect on 10 June 1994, the Muslim army of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina has violated the Agreement on countless occasions. The Muslim forces constantly provoke by launching artillery attacks on the positions of the Army of the Republic of Srpska (RS) as well as on civilian targets.

"In the same period, cease-fire violations have been registered on a daily basis:

"- The town of Brcko has been shelled from the direction of Bosanska Bijela;

"- The Serb positions have been constantly attacked in the region of Petrovo Selo and Seona, from the eastern suburb of Vozuca, from west and north-west of Banovici direction;

"- Western suburbs of Vozuca and villages to the north-east of this locality have been attacked from the direction of Zavidovici and Maglaj;

"- Vis (south of Kalesija), a major tactical facility of the Army of the RS, has been under attack from the direction of Kalesija;

"- The entire territory and the units of the Army of the RS in the region of Vlasic, Komar and Srbobran have been under attack from the direction of Turbe, Travnik and Bugojno.

"In the same period, in violation of the Agreement, subversive and terrorist groups' infiltration in the ranks and the rear lines of the Army of the RS, attacking civilian facilities and population, has been registered.

"It is particularly indicative that major military formations of the Muslim Army and Croatian Council of Defence (HVO) of the former Bosnia and Herzegovina have been relocated to the north and south of the corridor in Posavina. At the same time, regular troops of the Croatian Army have been amassing on the left bank of the Sava River in the region of Zupanja-Slavonski Brod. The main thrust of the Second Muslim corps from Tuzla has been grouped to the south of the corridor towards Brcko, under direct command of the operative group from Bosanska Bijela (equivalent of 5 brigades and 6 independent battalions comprising 18,000 men and 25 tanks and 50-60 artillery pieces with calibre of over 100 mm).

"The forces of the Second Corps have also been grouped towards Doboj and Modrica. They are under the direct command of operative group "Gracanica" (equivalent of 5 brigades and 2 independent battalions comprising 11,000 men, 20 tanks and 30-40 big calibre artillery pieces). The Muslim operative group "South" has been attacking towards the town of Teslic from the region of Tesanj.

"The forces under the Command of the Third Muslim Corps from Zenica, have been regrouping from the direction of Zeljezno Polje and Maglaj towards Vozuca and Teslic.

"The units of the Seventh Corps from Travnik, as the main force, and a portion of the forces from the Third Corps, have been attacking Serbian villages under Vlasic and Komar as well as Srbobran by a long-range artillery.

"Regrouping, enforcement and supply of new weapons systems, particularly long range multi-barrel rocket launchers, are also indicative.

"There is irrefutable proof that signs and symbols of UNPROFOR have been abused (in the facility of 'Sumarija' in Sarajevo, two helicopters and in the major barracks of the Muslim forces in Zenica, three helicopters have been repainted in the UNPROFOR colours). Those helicopters have been used to supply arms and military equipment and to transport forces towards the positions of the Army of the RS.

"It was also established that not only Muslim forces but also the forces of the HVO have been relocated from the region of Capljina, Siroki Brijeg and Tomislavgrad towards Kupres, as well as the 111th HVO brigade in the region of Zepce.

"In Orasje bridgehead in the Republic of Croatia (north of the Posavina corridor), the forces of the HVO, comprising 10,000 men have been grouped. In the same period they were reinforced with a few battalions of newly drafted men.

"All above instances of cease-fire violations resulted in loss of civilian life and destruction of property, particularly in the region of Brcko, east and west of Vozuca, in the suburbs of Teslic, in Doboj, Srbobran and the neighbouring areas during which the Muslim forces occupied also a few Serbian villages.

"The representatives of UNPROFOR have been officially informed of all those activities. They had an opportunity to witness on the ground that the conduct of the Muslim forces had been highly inappropriate and in violation of the agreement. The UNPROFOR representatives gave assurances to the Army of the RS that they would duly report to their superiors."

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/960
29 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 166

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/592/Add.1), which provides information on the financial performance of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) for the period 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994 (paras. 31, 32 and annexes I and II); cost estimates for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994 (paras. 33-37 and annexes III and IV) and revised estimates for the liquidation period, from 23 October to 31 December 1994 (paras. 38 and annex VI). In paragraph 49 of his report, the Secretary-General outlines the actions that would appear to be required to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in connection with the financing of UNOMIL. During its consideration of the report, representatives of the Secretary-General provided the Advisory Committee with additional information.

2. The introduction to the report of the Secretary-General provides background information on the development of the Mission. As stated in paragraph 7 of the report, the three Liberian parties, at a meeting held at Monrovia on 15 February 1994, had reached agreement on most of the outstanding issues which had impeded the commencement of disarmament and the installation of the Transitional Government. The parties agreed also that elections, which had been previously scheduled for March 1994, would be held on 7 September 1994, that the installation of the Transitional Government would take place on 7 March 1994 and that disarmament would commence on that date. The Advisory Committee notes from the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 24 June 1994 1/ that the Liberian National Transitional Government has been installed.

3. By its resolution 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, the Security Council, inter alia, decided to extend the mandate of UNOMIL until 22 October 1994.

4. The table below provides information on appropriations and assessments for UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 July 1994.

	Gross (United States dollars)	Reference
Appropriated/authorized		
22 September 1993-21 April 1994	32 797 100	Resolution 48/247 (para. 9)
22 April 1994-21 July 1994	13 077 300	Resolution 48/247 (para. 10)
Total	45 874 400	
Assessed		
22 September 1993-21 April 1994	40 318 000	Decision 48/478 (para. b)
Credits to Member States from unencumbered balances	-	
Total	40 318 000	
Balance to be assessed	5 556 400	

Financial performance for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994

5. The Committee notes that as reflected in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/592/Add.1), total savings of $12.4 million gross for the above period relate mostly to such objects of expenditure as assistance for disarmament and demobilization ($3.0 million), premises ($2.2 million), civilian personnel costs ($2.2 million), military personnel costs ($1.0 million) and acquisition of other equipment ($1.3 million). The savings were somewhat offset by expenditure overruns relating mostly to miscellaneous services. Explanations of savings and expenditure overruns are contained in annex I to the Secretary-General's report.

6. Some of the reported savings are rather notional, since they reflect delays in the operational plan of UNOMIL and represent, in fact, a deferred charge on subsequent budgetary periods. For instance, the reported savings under assistance for disarmament and demobilization ($3.0 million) for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994 will be somewhat offset by an increase for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994.

7. The Advisory Committee notes that most explanations of the reported savings of $12.4 million, as contained in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General, are of a technical nature. The Committee believes that savings of such magnitude (37.8 per cent of appropriations) should have been more extensively justified.

Cost estimates for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994

8. The cost estimates for UNOMIL for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994 are estimated by the Secretary-General at $25,467,100 gross ($24,505,600 net), as reflected in paragraph 33 of the report. Supplementary information thereon is presented in annex IV to the report. These estimates

provide for a total of 368 military personnel (303 military observers, 20 medical staff and 45 military engineers), 89 international civilian staff, 58 United Nations volunteers and 139 local staff. In addition, a provision is made for 200 electoral observers for a period of 15 days. The Committee notes that the cost estimates take into account expected dates of arrival of staff and volunteers in the Mission area.

9. As can be seen from annex VII.B to the report, the average vacancy rate for the Mission for the period from September 1993 to April 1994 was 70 per cent in the Professional category and above of internationally recruited staff, 38 per cent in the General Service and Field Service categories of internationally recruited staff and 61 per cent in the local staff category.

10. The Advisory Committee notes from annex VIII.B to the report that by 30 June 1994 all vacant posts in the staffing table of UNOMIL are expected to be filled; the Committee doubts that this can be achieved. The Committee also notes from annex IX to the report that out of 13 electoral observers planned for deployment for April 1994, only one observer was actually deployed.

11. The Committee was informed by representatives of the Secretary-General that requirements for civilian personnel costs may have been somewhat overestimated, given the vacancy situation in the Mission and delays in its operational plan, including the election and disarmament components. The consequential reduction in the estimates is $676,200.

12. The Advisory Committee notes from the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council dated 24 June 1994 1/ that the Council will review, on or before 30 June 1994, the situation in Liberia, including the role played by UNOMIL, progress with respect to the effective operation of the Liberian National Transitional Government and disarmament and demobilization, as well as preparations for the holding of elections on 7 September 1994. The Committee also notes from that report that the process of disarmament and demobilization is developing at a slow pace and that, unless drastic measures are taken now, there is a serious danger that the elections will not be held on schedule. In view of the above, the Advisory Committee believes that the resources proposed for the programme of disarmament and demobilization and for the elections are unlikely to be used in toto within the period covered by the report of the Secretary-General.

13. A provision of $1.6 million has been budgeted for the basic remuneration of 58 United Nations volunteers, as reflected in annex IV, line item 2 (d), to the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/592/Add.1). The Committee intends to consider the question of the use of United Nations volunteers in the context of the Secretary-General's report on effective planning, budgeting and administration of peace-keeping operations (A/48/945).

14. In view of its observations in paragraphs 10 and 12 above, and taking into account additional information provided by the Secretariat, the Committee recommends that an amount of $23.0 million gross be appropriated for the period from 22 April to 22 October 1994, inclusive of the amount of $13,077,300 gross already authorized under the terms of General Assembly resolution 48/247 of 5 April 1994 for the three-month period beyond 21 April 1994. In addition, the

Committee recommends that an unencumbered balance of $12,429,900 gross ($12,352,800 net) in respect of the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994 be set off against the amount assessed on Member States for that period.

Cost estimates for the liquidation phase of the Mission, from 23 October to 31 December 1994

15. As stated in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/592/Add.1), the liquidation of the Mission will be completed by 31 December 1994. A detailed explanation of the related cost of the liquidation ($5.0 million gross) is provided in annexes V and VI to the report. A disposition of assets is outlined in paragraph 39 of the report.

16. The Committee notes that the cost estimates ($5.0 million gross) take into account the schedule of phasing-out the military personnel and civilian staff. As follows from annex VII.C to the report, a provision is made for 35 international staff and 70 local staff during the entire liquidation period of 2.3 months. The Committee believes that the proposed structure of the Mission during its liquidation period is unnecessarily top-heavy, and it is not convinced of the need to maintain 105 staff in the Mission area during the whole period of the liquidation. The Committee recommends, therefore, that the staffing structure and the duration of staff presence during the liquidation period be reviewed.

17. In view of its observation contained in paragraphs 12 and 16 above, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General resubmit the estimates for the liquidation phase of UNOMIL to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

Notes

1/ S/1994/760.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/961
30 June 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 136

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) (A/48/690/Add.3). The representatives of the Secretary-General introduced the report and provided additional information. Of particular benefit to the Committee was the presence of the representatives of UNPROFOR - the Chief Administrative Officer of the operation who was assisted by the Budget and Administrative Officer, the Chief of Integrated Support Services and the Chief Engineer. The UNPROFOR team also provided the Committee with a substantial amount of additional information and clarifications of the administrative and substantive objectives of the operation.

2. The introduction in paragraphs 1 to 12 to the report of the Secretary-General provides background information on the development of the operation. The Secretary-General has not included information indicating the extent to which expansion of the mandate has effected the operational plan. Established by the Security Council in its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, the operation's original mandate has been enlarged by 14 separate decisions of the Security Council. As stated in paragraph 1 of the report, the current mandate of the operation was extended from 1 April to 30 September 1994 by Security Council resolution 9008 (1994) of 31 March 1994. By that resolution the Security Council also authorized an increase of UNPROFOR military personnel up to 3,500 additional troops, 20 military observers, and 20 civilian police. By its resolution 914 (1994) of 27 April 1994, the Security Council decided to increase UNPROFOR military personnel by up to 6,500 additional troops, 150 military observers and 275 civilian police monitors, in addition to the reinforcement already approved in its resolution 908 (1994).

3. Part IV of the report of the Secretary-General provides information on the Trust Fund for the Common Costs of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Command, the Trust Fund for Assistance to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Former Yugoslavia to which an initial contribution of $330,000 was received, and the Trust Fund for the Restoration of Essential Public Services in Sarajevo. In respect of the latter Trust Fund, the Committee was informed that a pledging conference is to be held in New York on 29 June 1994. As stated in paragraphs 23 and 25 of the report, both active trust funds were established in March 1994. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that these trust funds are subject to programme support charges at the standard rate and that their terms of reference will be provided to the Committee in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules.

Financial administration

4. Part V of the report, entitled "Financial administration", contains in paragraph 27 a proposal that the General Assembly should decide that the special financial period of UNPROFOR be for a period of 12 calendar months, that is, from 1 April of one year and ending 31 March of the next year, effective 1 April 1994, subject to the continuation of UNPROFOR by the Security Council. In this connection, the Committee recalls its view reflected in paragraph 42 of report A/47/990 regarding the establishment of financial periods of 12 months for peace-keeping operations:

> "this approach may be particularly suited to operations which have a stable pattern. Such an approach would not conflict with the separate arrangements for defining the mandate period and would not lead to annual assessments since Member States can only be assessed for the period of an existing mandate ... The Committee requests the Secretary-General to consider all the implications of this approach and the modalities for its application to consideration of peace-keeping operations by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly, with a view to making recommendations on this matter as soon as possible".

5. The Advisory Committee intends to address the question of establishment of a special financial period for UNPROFOR when it considers the report of the Secretary-General on effective planning, budgeting and administration of peace-keeping operations (A/48/945).

6. Paragraph 28 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/690/Add.3) indicates that the total resources made available to UNPROFOR by the General Assembly for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 July 1994 amount to $2,166,096,807 gross ($2,152,265,839 net) and the estimated expenditures for the same period amount to $2,111,616,669 gross ($2,098,561,170 net). There is currently unencumbered balance of $28,260,638 gross ($28,320,469 net). The following table, which was provided to the Advisory Committee, summarizes the actions that have been taken thus far in respect of the appropriations and assessments for UNPROFOR for the period 12 January 1992 to 31 July 1994:

1. Authorizations

	Gross ($)	Reference
(a) Appropriations		
12 Jan. 92-14 Oct. 92	251 500 000	Resolution 46/233
12 Jan. 92-14 Oct. 92	10 000 000	Resolution 47/210 A
15 Oct. 92-20 Feb. 93	290 049 500	Resolution 47/210 A
21 Feb. 93-31 Mar. 93	27 759 900	Resolution 47/210 B
01 Apr. 93-30 June 93	141 193 575	Resolution 47/210 B
01 Apr. 93-30 June 93	86 391 325	Resolution 47/210 B
01 Apr. 93-30 June 93	55 000 000	Resolution 47/210 B
01 July 93-30 Sep. 93	200 000 000	Resolution 48/238
01 Oct. 93-31 Dec. 93	195 000 000	Resolution 48/238
01 July 93-28 Feb. 94	383 408 000	Resolution 48/238
01 Mar. 94-31 Mar. 94	80 470 659	Resolution 48/238
Subtotal (a)	1 720 772 959	
(b) Commitments		
01 Apr. 94-31 July 94	381 723 848	Resolution 48/238
01 Apr. 94-31 July 94	63 600 000	Decision 48/470 C
Subtotal (b)	445 323 848	
Total, line 1	2 166 096 807	

2. Assessments

12 Jan. 92-14 Oct. 92	251 500 000	Resolution 46/233
12 Jan. 92-14 Oct. 92	10 000 000	Resolution 47/210 A
15 Oct. 92-20 Feb. 93	290 049 500	Resolution 47/210 A
21 Feb. 93-31 Mar. 93	27 759 900	Resolution 47/210 A
01 Apr. 93-30 June 93	141 193 575	Resolution 47/210 A
01 Apr. 93-30 June 93	86 391 325	Resolution 47/210 B
01 Apr. 93-30 June 93	55 000 000	Resolution 47/210 B
01 July 93-30 Sep. 93	200 000 000	Resolution 47/210 B
01 Oct. 93-31 Dec. 93	195 000 000	Resolution 47/210 B
01 July 93-28 Feb. 94	166 479 800	Decision 48/470 A
01 July 93-28 Feb. 94	190 708 700	Resolution 48/238
01 Mar. 94-31 Mar. 94	80 470 659	Resolution 48/238
01 Apr. 94-31 July 94	286 292 886	Resolution 48/238
Total, line 2	1 980 846 345	

3. Credits to Member States from unencumbered balances

	Gross ($)	Reference
01 July 93-28 Feb. 94	26 219 500	Resolution 48/238
Total, (lines 2+3):	2 007 065 845	

4. Balance to be assessed

(1 Apr.-30 Sep. 94)	
(lines 1 and 2):	159 030 962

7. As can be seen from the above table, an amount of $2,007,065,845 has been assessed on Member States for the period from 12 January 1992 to 1 July 1994. The Advisory Committee was informed that as at 13 June 1994 the balance of assessments due from Member States for this period amounts to $624,546,986.

Financial performance

8. As stated in paragraph 29 of part VI of the report, entitled "Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994", the performance report and supplementary information thereon will be issued as an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee was informed that a detailed review of the unliquidated obligations was being done and that the performance report had been delayed pending the receipt of more accurate data.

9. The Advisory Committee regrets that the performance report was not available when it examined the estimates. The Advisory Committee points out that the preparation of performance reports will continue to face difficulties both in the field and at Headquarters unless the problems caused by the frequency of budget formulation and approval and the lack of adequate and effective accounting systems are addressed. This situation is compounded by the frequent changes in the mandate of the force. For example, the representatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for UNPROFOR informed the Advisory Committee that they had prepared 25 budgets in 21 months; in addition, at the end of each financial period all the accounts have to be closed and reopened for the subsequent period.

10. Considering the size of the operation, and pending the consideration by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly of a number of the policy issues in this regard, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to ensure that systems are in place that would improve the administration and management of the force, including the ability to collect the most up-to-date budget implementation data. The Committee recommends that the performance report for UNPROFOR for the period 1 July 1993 to 31 March 1994 be submitted as soon as possible and that the amount to be assessed on Member States should take into account, to the extent applicable, the information in the above performance report.

Reimbursement to troop-contributing States

11. Part IX of the report of the Secretary-General provides information on the status of reimbursement to troop-contributing States but it contains no information on the status of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that full reimbursement of troop costs in accordance with the standard rates of reimbursement has been made for the period ending 28 February 1994. The Advisory Committee was also informed that amounts owed to troop-contributing States for the period from 1 March to 31 May 1994 for troop costs are estimated at $103.2 million. The Committee was further informed that amounts obligated for contingent-owned equipment for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 July 1994 total $80.5 million, and that as at 30 June 1994 no payments had been made.

Compliance with past recommendations of ACABQ

12. Part X of the report of the Secretary-General contains observations and comments on previous recommendations of ACABQ. The Advisory Committee welcomes this information and the efforts to implement recommendations of the Committee. The Committee notes, however, that some observations and recommendations outlined in its previous report (A/48/878), remain to be addressed. The Committee requests that implementation of its recommendations as endorsed by the General Assembly should not be done selectively and that the measures that have been taken be indicated clearly in the report of the Secretary-General.

13. The Advisory Committee recalls also that when it considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing of UNPROFOR (A/48/690 and Corr.1-3), it was informed that a comprehensive review of UNPROFOR was being done and that the results would be made available before the next review of the mandate by the Security Council. The Committee was informed that the review covered the political aspect of the force and that the results were included in the report of the Secretary-General 1/ submitted to the Security Council prior to the decision by the Council to extend the mandate of UNPROFOR to 30 September 1994.

Action to be taken by the General Assembly

14. In paragraph 76 of his report (A/48/690/Add.3), the Secretary-General outlines that the actions that would be required to be taken by the General Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session in connection with the financing of UNPROFOR, are as follows:

> "(a) The appropriation of the amount of $915,680,300 gross ($910,608,300 net), inclusive of the amount of $381,723,848 gross ($378,187,080 net) authorized in paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 48/238 and the amount of $63,600,000 gross ($63,200,000 net) authorized by the General Assembly in its decision 48/270 C, for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1994;
>
> "(b) The apportionment of an additional amount of $629,387,414 gross ($626,967,990 net) for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1994, taking into account the amount of

$286,292,886 gross ($283,640,310 net) already apportioned in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/238;

"(c) A decision to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $28,260,638 gross ($28,320,469 net) for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993;

"(d) With regard to the period after 30 September 1994, provision by commitment authorization at a monthly rate of $167,686,950 gross ($166,242,200 net) and for the apportionment of such amounts, should the Security Council decide to continue UNPROFOR beyond that date;

"(e) A decision to establish the special financial period of UNPROFOR for a period of 12 calendar months, that is, from 1 April of one year and ending on 31 March of the next, effective from 1 April 1994, subject to the continuation of UNPROFOR by the Security Council."

Format of the budget document

15. The Advisory Committee welcomes the fact that the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPROFOR has been submitted by 15 June 1994, as requested by the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee exchanged views with representatives of the Secretary-General on the adequacy of the current format of presenting budget estimates for peace-keeping operations. The Committee points out that current format is used for all peace-keeping operations regardless of the size of the operation. The Committee is convinced that the current format is no longer useful particularly with regard to budget proposals for large peace-keeping operations, as those of UNPROFOR which are now approaching $2 billion a year.

16. The UNPROFOR budget format makes review and analysis of the estimates very difficult and time consuming. It hinders full appreciation of the additional requests proposed by the Secretary-General. For example, the report does not indicate clearly the start-up costs related to the expansion of the mandate of UNPROFOR and the cost of maintaining the Force at its previously authorized strength. Secondly, it is very difficult to analyse the additional request whether it involves civilian staff or capital expenditure with reference to what already exists.

17. The relationship between the data in the document is obscured by the format. For example, annex V of the report presents the estimates under 21 main objects of expenditure and the details are in annex VI. The estimates for communications are shown as $20.7 million in annex V, but this amount excludes staff costs for the communication section for which an increase of 48.6 per cent is being requested in additional posts. Similarly, an amount of $110.1 million is indicated for transport in annex V, a figure that excludes staff costs for transport for which an increase of 203 per cent in additional posts is being requested in the Integrated Support Services section.

18. The Advisory Committee has therefore concluded that the current format of the budget document - a format which was established at times when peace-keeping

operations were few in number and small in size - is no longer appropriate and does not contain information necessary for qualitative analysis of peace-keeping operations, and in particular large operations, such as UNPROFOR. Therefore, the Advisory Committee recommends that the format of the budget document for peace-keeping operations should be refined to allow for proper justification of resources and other requirements in terms of services, organizational units and workload and to address the objectives of the operation. The Advisory Committee further recommends that the Secretary-General takes into account the observations of ACABQ and proposes the necessary refinements in the current format of the budget document in the context of his next report on the financing of the Force. In this connection, the Committee recalls the following observation reflected in paragraph 3 of its report of 24 June 1994 on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (A/48/956), namely that: "the time has come for a model to be prepared for reports on the financing of peace-keeping".

Cost estimates for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1994

19. On the basis of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/690 and Corr.1-3) and the Advisory Committee's related report (A/48/878), the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/238 of 18 April 1994 on the financing of UNPROFOR, authorized the Secretary-General, inter alia, to enter into commitments for the operation of UNPROFOR at a rate not to exceed $95,430,962 gross for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1994, subject to the Security Council deciding to continue the Force beyond 31 March 1994. That authorization did not provide for the increased strength of the Force in connection with the enlargements authorized by Security Council resolutions 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994 and 914 (1994) of 27 April 1994 (see paras. 2 and 3 above) and estimated by the Secretary-General to cost $296.9 million gross for an initial six-month period. By its resolution 48/238, the General Assembly also approved an assessment of $286,292,886 gross ($283,640,310 net) for the period 1 April to 31 July 1994. However, the total amount of authorized commitments for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1994 is $381,723,848 gross ($378,187,080 net).

20. Following the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 908 (1994) which provided for, inter alia, the enlargement of the UNPROFOR mandate in connection with the cease-fire in and around Sarajevo, the General Assembly, by its decision 48/470 C of 14 April 1994, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1994 at a rate not to exceed $15.9 million gross ($15.8 million net) per month. This amount has not yet been assessed by the Assembly. Consequently, total authorized commitments for the period in question amount to $445,323,848 gross and the total amount assessed by the General Assembly for the same period is $286,292,886 gross.

21. Annex I to the Secretary-General's report summarizes, by mandate, the authorized military strength of UNPROFOR. The totals shown therein compare with the totals provided for in the Secretary-General's estimate (by the end of the period) and with actual deployment as at 10 June 1994 as follows:

	Authorized strength	Budgeted number	Actually deployed
Military observers:	748	748 (by 15 Aug. 1994)	594
Contingent personnel:	44 870*	40 420 (by 30 Sep. 1994)	34 122
Civilian police:	1 011	1 011 (by 30 Sep. 1994)	659

* Comprising 32,395 infantry personnel and 12,475 military support personnel.

22. The Committee was provided with a detailed breakdown of the planned and actual (as at 10 June 1994) deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995, which is annexed to the present report. The Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to present in his future budget proposals for UNPROFOR a breakdown of the military contingents by infantry personnel and military support personnel.

23. The cost estimates for contingent personnel are, as per standard practice, based on the phasing-in of contingents; as stated in paragraph 26 of annex VI of the report of the Secretary-General, the cost estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments for an average strength of 35,396 military personnel. The Committee notes from the deployment schedule in paragraph 11 of annex VI that 40,420 contingent personnel were anticipated to be deployed by the end of the current mandate period; as shown above, 34,122 had been deployed as at 10 June 1994. This figure (34,122) is to be compared with that stated in the annex to the present report, namely 35,559 contingent personnel to be deployed by June 1994. Given the delay in the deployment of contingent personnel as of mid-June 1994, the Advisory Committee believes that the schedule of the phasing-in of contingents may be somewhat optimistic and therefore, it is unlikely that the estimates for expenditure will be needed in full.

24. A provision of $3,588,700 is made under "Welfare" (annex VI, para. 27) for recreational leave ($2,601,600), for other welfare activities ($637,100) and for the construction of recreational facilities at Split logistics base ($350,000). In this connection, the Committee believes that the latter amount ($350,000) should have been included in the cost of the renovation and construction work at Split logistics base.

25. An amount of $46,965,000 has been budgeted for rations. The Committee notes from paragraph 28 of annex VI that the estimate was calculated on the basis of $7.50 per person per day. The Committee recalls that when it considered the UNPROFOR budget proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/690 and Corr.1-3), it was informed that as at 1 January 1994, the rate had been reduced from $7.10 to $6.50 per day. The Committee notes from paragraph 28 of annex VI of the report that rations are issued in accordance with approved ration scales. The Committee was informed that the increase in the rate from $6.50 to $7.50 results from including the cost of bread and water in the cost of rations. The amount of $6.50 only covers the cost of bulk rations.

26. The Advisory Committee recalls that in paragraph 28 of its report (A/48/878), while recognizing that there are some problems in respect of the compilation of statistics on troop strength, the Committee recommended "that an effective system of accounting be developed and that clear instructions be provided to the military authorities in this regard". The Committee was not provided with information on how that recommendation has been implemented. The Committee requests that in his next budget proposals, the Secretary-General indicates the steps taken to implement the recommendation of ACABQ.

27. An amount of $16,566,400 has been included for emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops. This amount, as reflected in paragraphs 31 and 32 of annex VI of the report of the Secretary-General, includes a provision of $9,688,000 for repatriation travel by commercial charter of 14,205 contingent personnel after six months and travel of their replacements and a provision of $3,782,100 for the rotation of 8,797 troops on an aircraft which has been leased for this purpose. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that since the aircraft has been leased recently, the necessary statistics which could justify the cost-effectiveness of the lease are not yet available. The Committee requests that such statistics be provided in the context of the next report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPROFOR.

28. A provision of $82,710,800 is made for payment to troop-contributing Governments of the costs of contingent-owned equipment furnished to their contingents at the request of the United Nations. Of the overall provision of $82,710,800, an amount of $35,513,000 relates to the current authorizations, either appropriations or commitments, and the balance of $47,197,800 relates to the new requirements that are attributable to the extension of the mandate of the Force to 30 September 1994 and to the enlargement of the mandate of UNPROFOR. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that the United Nations provides reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment which is brought into the mission area at the request and with approval of the United Nations.

29. The Advisory Committee recalls that in paragraphs 30 and 31 of its report (ibid.), the Committee made specific recommendations concerning the existing guidelines on reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment. The Committee intends to consider the Secretary-General's proposed revisions of the guidelines in the context of his report on effective planning, budgeting and administration of peace-keeping operations (A/48/945).

30. The estimate for civilian personnel costs amounts to $99.5 million, including $18.8 million for civilian police. The balance of $80.8 million, which covers international and local staff and international contractual personnel, provides for a total of 1,000 international civilian staff, 3,360 local staff and 2,240 international contractual personnel. Those numbers provide for the following increases to the current authorized totals:

	Professional and above	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Local	International contractual	Total
Current	350	88	266	10	1 760	1 330	3 804
Additional	204	22	50	10	1 600	910	2 796
Total proposed	554	110	316	20	3 360	2 240	6 600

31. In paragraph 39 of annex VI, the Secretary-General states that:

> "Additional civilian staff are required in connection with the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 908 (1994) and 914 (1994), for the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo and the Division of Information, as well as to meet increasing demands in the areas of Engineering Services and Integrated Support Services".

32. The Committee recalls its observations in paragraphs 42 and 43 of its report (A/48/878) that:

> "The Committee regrets that adequate justification for the 236 new posts and 744 contractual personnel was not provided in the report of the Secretary-General and that no attempt to identify those posts related to ex-military functions was made".

> "Despite attempts by the representatives of the Secretary-General to provide additional information, the Committee found itself handicapped by the lack of essential data regarding the new posts".

33. The Committee regrets that these observations have not been taken into account in the current submission. The Committee is of the view that the large increase in the civilian establishment should have been adequately justified. There is need to justify the request in terms of the functions in the various organizational units concerned and the related workload. Furthermore, no clear information is provided to justify the additional increase related to the assumption by the UNPROFOR civilian sector of services formally undertaken by the military (see A/48/878, para. 37). The Advisory Committee points out that the information contained in paragraphs 39 to 40 of the estimates does not provide sufficient and satisfactory clarification requested by ACABQ. The representatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General informed ACABQ that new definitions are being considered to identify more clearly the areas for support by the military and the civilian sector of the Force. ACABQ welcomes this and requests that appropriate information be included in the next report on the financing of the Force.

34. The Advisory Committee notes that while the report of the Secretary-General justifies the proposed increase in civilian staff by the enlargements of the mandate of UNPROFOR by Security Council resolutions 908 (1994) and 914 (1994), the Secretary-General in his reports to the Council 2/ estimated the related

staff requirements at a considerably lower level. For instance, the number of additional international civilian staff was originally estimated at 251, while in the current budget proposal a request is made for 286 additional staff. With regard to local staff the figures are 1,039 - in the original estimates contained in the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and a request for additional 1,600 local staff - in the current proposal. The relevant figures in the category of international contractual personnel are as follows: 712 additional personnel as reflected in the original estimates and 910 additional personnel as currently proposed.

35. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that additional staffing requirements which exceed the original estimates reflected in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, 2/ are attributable mainly to the operational needs of UNPROFOR at its pre-enlarged strength. The following table provides information on actual deployment of international civilian staff, local staff and international contractual personnel as at 10 June 1994:

		Planned deployment (June 1994)	Actual deployed staff
1.	International staff		
	Professional and above	253	220
	Field Service	57	50
	General Service	207	188
	Security Service	11	9
2.	Local staff	2 144	1 916
3.	International contractual personnel	1 130	809

36. The Committee notes that the cost estimates are based on a 45 per cent vacancy factor for international staff, 36 per cent for local staff and 35 per cent for international contractual personnel. The Committee was informed that UNPROFOR had to employ additional local staff in order to fill vacancies in other categories of staff. In view of the vacancy situation and the rate of deployment in the category of international civilian staff and international contractual personnel, the Advisory Committee believes that the level of resources proposed could be revised downwards.

37. The organizational structure of UNPROFOR is proposed to include such new entities as the office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo (23 posts), the Division of Information (183 posts) and Field Administration (1,054 posts. The following table outlines the distribution of posts by offices and by grades.

United Nations Protection Force

Distribution of posts by offices and grades for the period 1 April to 30 September 1994

	Professional and above									FS, GS and SS					L.S. and C.S.		Grand Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	FS	GS Prin	GS	SS	Total	Local Staff	Contractual	
1. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																	
Current staffing table	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	8	-	1	6	-	7	-	-	15
Proposed changes	-	(2)	-	3	-	7	1	1	10	-	(1)	4	-	3	2	-	15
Proposed staffing table	1	-	2	3	2	7	2	1	18	-	-	10	-	10	2	-	30
2. Office of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo																	
Current staffing table	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed staffing table	-	1	-	1	2	3	2	1	16	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	23
3. Division of Information																	
Current staffing table	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed staffing table	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	52	68	-	-	15	-	15	100	-	183
4. Office of the Force Commander																	
Current staffing table	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	5
Proposed changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	6
Proposed staffing table	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	6	-	7	-	-	11
5. Civil Affairs																	
Current staffing table	-	-	1	11	23	63	62	29	189	-	5	84	-	89	140	-	418
Proposed changes	-	-	-	(1)	-	(3)	(11)	(1)	(16)	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	10	-	(12)
Proposed staffing table	-	-	1	10	23	60	51	28	173	-	5	78	-	83	150	-	406

/...

	Professional and above									FS, GS and SS					L.S. and C.S.		
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	FS	GS Prin	GS	SS	Total	Local Staff	Contractual	Grand Total
6. Administration and Management																	
Current staffing table	-	-	1	2	4	25	20	12	64	1	3	57	10	71	497	159	791
Proposed changes	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(10)	(7)	(11)	(30)	(1)	(3)	(40)	(10)	(54)	(467)	(52)	(608)
Proposed staffing table	-	-	1	1	3	15	13	1	34	-	-	17	-	17	30	102	184
7. Field Administration																	
Current staffing table	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed staffing table	-	-	-	1	2	14	3	-	20	7	2	11	-	20	975	39	1054
8. Administration Services																	
Current staffing table	-	-	-	1	3	12	20	2	38	-	8	44	-	52	80	8	178
Proposed changes	-	-	-	-	2	7	21	5	35	7	4	51	20	82	342	181	641
Proposed staffing table	-	-	-	1	5	19	41	7	73	7	12	95	20	134	422	190	819
9. Integrated Support Services																	
Current staffing table	-	-	-	1	4	14	10	5	34	87	-	56	-	143	705	515	1397
Proposed changes	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	10	(6)	6	(14)	-	(14)	216	526	738
Proposed staffing table	-	-	-	1	6	16	14	[illegible]	44	81	6	42	-	123	921	1041	2135
10. Engineering Services																	
Current staffing table	-	-	-	1	6	6	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	338	648	1000
Proposed changes	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	19	32	37	90	15	-	12	-	27	419	220	756
Proposed staffing table	-	-	-	1	8	25	33	37	104	15	-	12	-	27	757	868	1756
TOTAL																	
Current staffing table	1	3	4	16	42	120	116	48	350	88	18	248	10	364	1760	[illegible]	3804
Proposed changes	-	(1)	-	4	10	50	55	86	204	22	8	42	10	82	1600	910	2796
Proposed staffing table	1	2	4	20	52	176	171	134	554	110	26	290	20	446	3360	2240	6600

38. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed staffing table of UNPROFOr provides for two posts at the Assistant Secretary-General level, while there are three Assistant Secretary-General posts in the current staffing structure. Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that

> "a review of the senior management was undertaken immediately prior to submission of the present cost estimates. This included a review of the coordination and operational aspects of UNPROFOR, in particular, civil affairs, public information, military responsibilities, as well as administrative support. It will be recalled that initially the Special Representative of the Secretary-General also served as the Co-chairman of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY). With the appointment of a full-time Special Representative of the Secretary-General, it is now no longer felt necessary to have a Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Assistant Secretary-General level. The Special Coordinator for Sarajevo, although principally responsible for implementation of the mandate of Security Council resolution 900 (1994), would also be able to provide additional backstopping, should the need arise. Thus, the senior structure of UNPROFOR consists of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Under-Secretary-General), the Force Commander (Assistant Secretary-General) and the Special Coordinator (Assistant Secretary-General)".

39. The Advisory Committee recalls that commitments in respect of the staff costs of the Special Coordinator for Sarajevo were authorized as part of the additional commitments for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1994 under General Assembly decision 48/470 C of 14 April 1994. The Committee also notes that the Secretary-General, in paragraph 25 of his report to the Security Council, 3/ stated that "the Special Coordinator would have to be provided with appropriate support staff". The Committee notes that the budget proposal of the Secretary-General does not contain justification for the proposed staffing structure of the Office of the Special Coordinator (23 posts). The Committee was informed that a number of posts proposed in the current budget document for the Office of the Special Coordinator have been temporarily filled using the available staffing establishment of UNPROFOR.

40. The Committee recalls that the Security Council, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 900 (1994), inter alia, invited the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund for the restoration of essential public services in Sarajevo and encouraged States and other donors to contribute thereto. The Committee is of the opinion that such staff requirements of the Office of the Special Coordinator as related to the implementation of operational projects and programmes funded by voluntary contributions, should be financed from the Trust Fund. In this connection, the Advisory Committee requests the Secretary-General to submit in the context of the estimates for UNPROFOR for the Committee's consideration budget proposals on the programme support, including the number of support posts, to be financed from the Trust Fund.

41. In view of the above considerations and taking into account the additional information provided to the Committee, the staffing structure of the Office of the Special Coordinator to be financed from assessed contributions should be as

follows: 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 2 General Service (other level) and 2 local staff.

42. With regard to the proposed establishment of the Division of Information (183 new posts) the Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 152 of annex VI of the report of the Secretary-General that "until recently, UNPROFOR's information programmes (which came under the Civil Affairs Component) were oriented primarily towards media relations and the production of publications, radio and television programmes for internal United Nations use" and that "in the coming year, there will be a considerable expansion in the Division's programmes in order to focus on audiences in the mission area by producing print and broadcast materials in local languages. This represents a significant shift of focus for UNPROFOR's information activities".

43. The Committee was not in a position to identify a clear legislative mandate for such a significant shift of focus for UNPROFOR information activities. At the same time, the Committee understands that the public information programme of UNPROFOR is undertaken on the basis of paragraph 55 of General Assembly resolution 48/42 of 10 December 1993, which reads as follows:

> "Recognizes that public information on peace-keeping operations, particularly an understanding of their mandates, is important and calls for significant enhancement of the press and public information function for peace-keeping missions and in particular for rapid deployment at the start of a peace-keeping operation of a robust and professional media outreach programme in the area of operation commensurate with the scope and needs of the missions".

44. The Committee found in several paragraphs of the report of the Secretary-General references to success of information programmes in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) mission which, in the view of the Committee should not automatically provide a justification for employing positive experience of UNTAC under the different political circumstances of UNPROFOR.

45. The Committee notes that a provision of $6.9 million has been included for the establishment of an UNPROFOR radio station and distribution network in the former Yugoslavia. In this connection, the Advisory Committee believes that a clear legislative mandate should be indicated prior to the development of the project.

46. A provision of $753,100 is included for round-trip rotation travel of 40 international staff to and from the mission area and for one-way travel of 363 staff to the mission. The Committee requests the Secretary-General to provide clarification in respect of the policy on staff rotation.

47. The Committee notes from paragraph 49 of annex VI of the report that a provision of $37,338,600 is made for 2,240 international contractual personnel, which represents an increase of 910 personnel over the current authorized level of 1,330, and an increase of 1,431 over the number of contractual staff deployed as at 10 June 1994. In response to the Committee's observations and recommendations contained in paragraph 48 of its report (A/48/878), the report

of the Secretary-General provides in paragraphs 43 to 46 general information on rules governing the contractual services in peace-keeping operations. The Committee discussed the contents of these paragraphs with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional clarification. The Committee was informed that while the international contractual personnel were United Nations personnel, they were not staff members. The Committee was further informed that a number of United Nations staff members for UNPROFOR have been recruited from the contractual personnel.

48. While it notes some of the changes indicated in the report and the additional clarification provided to it, the Committee intends to revert to the question of contracting for the services of international contractual personnel in the context of the report of the Secretary-General on effective planning, budgeting and administration of peace-keeping operations (A/48/945) and provide additional observation on this subject. In the meantime, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the subject under review with a view to ensuring that the observations and concerns of ACABQ in paragraph 48 of its report (A/48/878) have been fully addressed.

49. In this connection, the Committee would appreciate additional information on the definition and scope of "core functions" as used in paragraph 45 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/690/Add.3) where it is stated that "only staff members of the United Nations can perform core functions". To this end, the Committee requests that in his next report on the financing of the Force, the Secretary-General include, inter alia, information on the total number of positions for contracted personnel, the number on board, the number of those under recruitment and the additional, if any, that would be requested. This information should be submitted by occupational groups. The Committee would appreciate being informed whether such personnel perform supervisory functions, and whether they are employed in budget and financial administration and control, with an indication as to why such functions should not be categorized as core functions to be performed by United Nations staff members.

50. An amount of $97,670,900 has been budgeted for premises/accommodation, of which $59,509,700 relates to construction of prefabricated buildings and $16,130,800 relates to rental of premises. A detailed summary of requirements for construction and prefabricated buildings is provided in annex XI, section B, of the report.

51. The Advisory Committee notes that the provision of $59,509,700 represents 70 per cent of the total amount of $85,013,900 required for the 12-month period from 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995. The Committee further notes that out of the total of $85 million, $18.4 million relates to 20 individual construction or prefabricated projects, $17.2 million relates to accommodation containers (3,814 units) in connection with the enlargements of the UNPROFOR mandate and $14.8 million relates to accommodation containers (3,290 units) for the existing operations. The Committee believes that additional information should have been provided to justify the proposed addition of 3,290 containers, given that 3,300 accommodation containers for additional troops were already budgeted for during the current mandated period (see A/48/690, annex XI, section I). The Committee also believes that every effort should be made to ensure, as soon as possible,

that the transport capacity of UNPROFOR to move the existing containers is used to the fullest extent, thus avoiding the need for additional containers.

52. With regard to a provision of $16,130,800 for rental of premises, the Committee notes from paragraph 54 of annex VI of the report of the Secretary-General that "acquisition of rent-free property has reached a limit and accommodation facilities for contingent personnel must be sought in rented properties for troops which are not accommodated in containers". In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 908 (1994), the Council urged that "necessary arrangements be concluded, including, where appropriate, agreements on the status of forces and other personnel with the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)". The Committee trusts that earliest implementation of Security Council resolution 908 (1994) could broaden the basis for providing goods and services to the United Nations on favourable conditions. In connection with a provision for the residence for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at an estimated monthly cost of $10,000, referred to in paragraph 53 of annex VI of the report, the Committee requests the Secretary-General to provide details of the lease agreement, including the cost of security for the residence.

53. A total amount of $268.9 million is proposed under transport operations ($110.1 million), air operations ($34.5 million), communications ($20.7 million), other equipment ($66.7 million) and supplies and services ($36.9 million).

54. The Advisory Committee notes that the proposed budget estimates are based in many instances on anticipated acquisition during the six-month period from 1 April to 30 September 1994 of 60 per cent to 70 per cent of equipment that would be required during the 12-month period from 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995. For instance, provisions are made for acquisition of 70 per cent of accommodation containers and 60 per cent of vehicles, communications and some other equipment of the total amount required for the 12-month period from 1 April to 31 March 1995.

55. Paragraphs 66 to 79 of annex VI of the report provide an explanation of the estimated costs of $110.1 million for transport operations, of which $41,589,700 relate to purchase of vehicles, $40,781,800 relate to spare parts, repairs and maintenance and $18,158,900 relate to petrol, oil and lubricants. As stated in paragraph 67, a provision of $41.6 million for purchase of vehicles represents 60 per cent of the total requirements for the 12-month period from 1 April 1994 to 31 march 1995. Paragraph 75 provides an explanation of the estimated cost of $40.8 million for the purchase of spare parts, accident damage and hostility damage repairs for 2,302 United Nations-owned vehicles and 11,617 contingent-owned vehicles.

56. With regard to the estimates for spare parts repair and maintenance, the Committee notes from paragraph 75 of annex VI that the cost for the United Nations-owned vehicles is estimated at an annual rate of $1,825 per vehicle and for contingent-owned vehicles at an annual rate of $7,500 per vehicle. The Committee recalls that in paragraph 65 of its report (A/48/878), it recommended that the rates of $1,250 and $6,250 be used for United Nations vehicles and

contingent-owned vehicles, respectively, pending a more adequate justification of the proposed rates. The Committee notes from paragraph 58 of the report that the average annual expenditure for standard commercial pattern vehicles ranges from $1,825 to $5,500 per vehicle. Paragraph 63 of the report of the Secretary-General gives more information on military pattern vehicles. In the absence of the performance report, the Committee is not in a position to verify the proposed estimates for spare parts, repair and maintenance of vehicles.

57. Paragraphs 80 to 100 of annex VII of the report contain information relating to estimated requirements of $34.5 million for air operations. As stated in paragraph 80, UNPROFOR requires a total of 46 helicopters and five fixed-wing aircraft. This represents an increase of 10 helicopters. Annex XIV of the report provides information on monthly costs for rental of aircraft, aviation fuel and insurance.

58. The Advisory Committee was informed that the request referred to in paragraph 54 above involving the period 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995 reflects an attempt by the Secretariat to address problems related to short mandates, cumbersome and lengthy requisition and procurement process. The Advisory Committee exchanged views with representatives of the Secretary-General on the subject. The Committee requests that problems of requisition and procurement be addressed urgently with a view to shortening the process. The Committee requests that in his next report, the Secretary-General indicate the steps that have been taken on this subject, including the question of delegation of additional authority subject to the existence of adequate capacity and control in the mission area. Furthermore, the Committee requests information on progress made in establishing improved inventory accounting and control systems to address the concerns expressed by the Committee in paragraph 56 of its report (A/48/878).

59. With respect to requirements for communications, the Committee understands that measures are being taken to continue to modernize and enhance the telecommunications infrastructure of UNPROFOR and that the communications section is implementing a number of cost-saving measures. These measures include the introduction of a digital message switch to automate messages from over 300 fax machines. The Committee trusts that these steps will increase productivity and lead to savings.

60. Bearing in mind its observations in the present report, the Advisory Committee recommends an appropriation of $860.0 million gross for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1994, inclusive of the amounts already authorized by the General Assembly, namely $381,723,848 and $63,600,000 (see para. 14 above). In administering this appropriation, the Secretary-General should have the usual flexibility to revise apportionments between objects of expenditure. The Committee also recommends that the General Assembly decide to set off against apportionment among Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $28.3 million gross for the period from 12 January 1992 to 31 March 1993.

Cost estimate for the period 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995

61. The Secretary-General estimates requirements for the period after 30 September 1994 at a monthly rate of $167,686,950 gross ($166,242,200 net) as shown in annex VII of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/690/Add.3).

62. The Advisory Committee notes that the above-mentioned rate takes into account all enlargements to the operation's mandate thus far authorized by the Security Council. However, bearing in mind the continuously changing situation in the mission area, the Committee is of the view that the above-mentioned rate is, at this stage, indicative only.

63. Bearing in mind that the current mandate of UNPROFOR extends through 30 September 1994, the Advisory Committee recommends that, subject to action of the Security Council, the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for a period of up to three months beginning 1 October 1994 at a monthly rate not to exceed $143.3 million gross with the prior concurrence of ACABQ as to the exact amount to be committed and the period to be covered.

Notes

1/ S/1994/300.

2/ S/1994/291/Add.1 and S/1994/333/Add.1.

3/ S/1994/291.

ANNEX

UNPROFOR

Period: 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995

Planned deployment of military and civilian personnel

	Authorized Strength	MONTHS														
		April		May		June*		July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned
MILITARY PERSONNEL																
Observers	748	606	588	668	592	708	594	748	748	748	748	748	748	748	748	748
Troops	44870	32489	33075	33009	33787	35559	34122	37349	38220	40420	42120	43320	44870	44870	44870	44870
Sub-total Military	45618	33095	33663	33677	34379	36267	34716	38097	38968	41168	42868	44068	45618	45618	45618	45618
CIVILIAN POLICE	1011	670	608	670	657	740	659	841	941	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL																
Professionals																
USG	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ASG	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
D-2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
D-1	16	13	13	14	14	17	14	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
P-5	42	31	31	29	29	32	29	37	41	44	47	50	52	52	52	52
P-4	120	70	70	81	81	89	83	97	111	125	139	152	165	170	170	170
P-3	116	58	58	68	68	77	67	89	101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171
P-2	48	9	9	21	21	31	20	44	58	72	86	98	110	122	134	134
Sub-total Professionals	350	188	188	220	220	253	220	294	338	379	420	458	495	522	544	554
OTHER CATEGORIES																
OS/Principal	18	11	11	11	11	13	13	15	17	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
General Service	248	156	156	181	181	194	175	206	218	230	242	254	266	278	290	290
Field Service	88	51	51	50	50	57	50	66	73	80	86	92	98	104	110	110
Security	10	9	9	9	9	11	9	13	15	17	19	20	20	20	20	20
Local Staff	1760	1809	1569	1989	1891	2144	1916	2317	2480	2643	2804	2965	3116	3216	3313	3360
Sub-total Other categories	2124	2036	1796	2240	2142	2419	2163	2617	2803	2989	3171	3351	3520	3640	3753	3800
TOTAL CIVILIAN	2474	2224	1984	2460	2362	2672	2383	2911	3141	3368	3591	3809	4015	4162	4297	4354
CONTRACTUAL STAFF	1330	734	734	754	762	1130	809	1578	1978	2240	2240	2240	2240	2240	2240	2240
GRAND TOTAL	50433	36723	36989	37561	38160	40809	38567	43427	45028	47787	49710	51128	52884	53031	53166	53223

* Actual deployment as at 10 June 1994.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/962
S/1994/794
5 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to your recent letter to the President of the Security Council on events following your report of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629) on the issue of the confidence-building measures, upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Glafcos Clerides, President of the Republic of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. SHAMBOS
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 5 July 1994 from the President of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

I have received copy of your letter addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/785) in which you refer to the events following your report of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629). In view of the fact that certain parts of the letter are likely to give the wrong impression of where we stand on the issue of the confidence-building measures, I would like to clarify once again our position:

1. The confidence-building measures were at first proposed in Cyprus on your behalf in March 1993 by your Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Feissel, and extensive proximity talks were held. Your Deputy Special Representative, as a result of the proximity talks, formed the impression that substantial progress was made and a meeting with you was arranged in New York in May 1993. At that meeting I accepted the proposed confidence-building measures. Mr. Denktash claimed that he had no authority from his "parliament" to accept them, and he asked for an adjournment of 15 days to return to Cyprus and to try to persuade his "parliament". Instead, as soon as he returned from New York, he spoke against the confidence-building measures both at his "parliament" and the Turkish National Assembly, and he failed to honour his commitment to return to New York.

2. In fact, it took about eight months for Mr. Denktash to respond before your representatives were able to commence proximity talks for seeking an agreement on the key issues relating to the modalities for the implementation of these measures.

3. After several meetings and discussions of both sides with your Special Representative Mr. Joe Clark, and the Deputy Special Representative Mr. Gustave Feissel, they produced a preliminary non-paper, which was discussed with both sides again and then on 21 March they tabled the document containing the proposed set of modalities which they urged us to accept, without raising any of our several reservations. They assured us that it would be the final document. In order to be constructive and helpful to the whole process, we went along and stated our acceptance on the condition that the Turkish Cypriot side would also accept this document. We, furthermore, stressed that we would not be willing to go beyond this document into further discussions of the confidence-building measures and the modalities for their implementation.

4. Your report, which was due to be issued at the end of March, was postponed until the end of April and was finally issued on 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629). Your report states clearly that your document of 21 March, which we accepted and the Turkish side rejected, was a balanced document.

5. We then observed a process being pursued which included meetings and discussions in Vienna in the presence of your Deputy Special Representative, in which Turkey was represented, Mr. Denktash was also represented and the Government of the United States of America, and although your good offices are

to assist the representatives of the two communities, the Greek Cypriot community was neither represented nor kept informed. Furthermore, the views of the Greek Cypriot side were not asked on what was agreed with the representative of Turkey and Mr. Denktash. These meetings did in fact involve discussions of changes to be effected on the balanced document of 21 March in order to make it acceptable to Mr. Denktash. Clearly, this process lay totally outside the scope of your good offices which are between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General or his representatives.

6. Following the above, several more meetings were held, the content of which we were informed from the Turkish press, concluding in a set of changes that would have been put before us in the form of a letter. This we could not accept since we were neither present nor consulted, before agreement was reached with the Turkish side, in the agreement of these documents and we cannot be bound by them. With regard to reservations on the document of 21 March we had many, but we agreed not to raise them in order to facilitate progress. Furthermore, we cannot be bound by changes which have been agreed in our absence on the document of 21 March, which you yourself described as fair and balanced.

7. Characterizing the result of these discussions as clarifications is, I think, not the appropriate term, because major changes have indeed been made. For example, the change on the issue of access to Varosha creates a situation which psychologically does not create confidence to the people of Varosha that a safe access has been provided and as such the changes made cannot be considered as a clarification. It would be unrealistic to expect that the people of Varosha will be willing to return to their homes and properties while encircled all around by Turkish Forces, including from the side of the sea, and to be ready to invest $2 billion for rebuilding their city which was destroyed by the Turkish occupation forces. Similarly the reference to "Turkish Cypriot police" is in itself against the basic condition you placed at the outset of the process, namely, that nothing should be included in the agreement that would constitute the measures as a direct or indirect recognition. Signing an agreement, however, referring to the "TC police" is tantamount to recognizing the existence of a "state".

8. Consequently, although we remain committed to our acceptance of the document of 21 March, as I have repeatedly stated, and my Foreign Minister stressed during his meeting and included in the talking points handed to you, we are unwilling to move away from the balanced document of the United Nations of 21 March and adopt changes that are the result of consultations and talks to which we were not a party.

9. I am gravely concerned because, bearing in mind your reference in your report of 30 May in which you state that for several years there has been a display of lack of political will by the Turkish side, and your recommendations of several options, which clearly show that the major question to be considered is how the much-needed political will on the Turkish side can be created, I wonder whether the policy to accommodate Mr. Denktash's demands for changes of a fair and balanced United Nations document is giving the right message to him for the need to have political will.

10. My concern becomes even greater because during this recent period, several statements by Turkish officials show amply that the objective of Mr. Denktash in this whole exercise was nothing else than to try to shift the responsibility for failure from his shoulders while seeking recognition of his illegal regime. I wish, for the sake of the record, to list below some of the most prominent recent such statements:

(1) Mr. Denktash stated to the Kibris daily paper of 21 September 1993 the following:

"It is necessary to make a new evaluation. When we say federation we want recognition of our sovereignty and our territorial integrity".

(2) The President of Turkey, Mr. S. Demirel, stated to the illegal Bayrak Broadcasting Station on 3 June 1994 and on the 16 June 1994 the following:

(a) "Will the problem be solved if you put two different nations in a melting-pot, at a time when federations are being dissolved in the world?"

(b) "Today whether such a federal solution will be reached or not is being debated. The situation in Cyprus today is a solution in itself".

(3) Mr. Osman Ertug, "representative" in New York of the illegal entity in the occupied area, on 29 May 1994 stated the following:

"In reality of course there are two autonomous political entities in the island ultimately evolving into two independent states" (Speech, World Turkic Symposium, New York).

(4) Mr. Denktash stated to the illegal Bayrak Broadcasting Station on 10 May 1994:

"... it is impossible to establish a federation ..."

11. Let us therefore address ourselves to the real problem, which is none other than the lack of political will. If we at this time decide to ignore this fact, so boldly stressed by you in your report of 30 May 1994, we are missing the opportunity of facing for the first time the hard realities of why all the initiatives by you and your predecessors have failed.

12. We strongly believe and urge the Security Council that, in its endeavour to answer the question as to how they can help to build political will, the decision should be to start assessing the general situation and to enter into a consultation process for building an agenda of issues that should be considered and which would aim at creating the much-needed political will now lacking on the Turkish side. Such an agenda should include matters relating to security, demilitarization, the issue of settlers, basic principles, guarantees and any other such ideas that could be suggested. This process of discussions should proceed with the continued engagement of the Security Council, culminating in the holding of an international conference on Cyprus.

13. It would be detrimental to the effectiveness of all efforts if at this time we lose sight of the real issue before us and do not take a fresh approach and new initiatives that would help us and would open new possibilities for effectively trying to build political will on the Turkish side for a solution. Otherwise, we will be fuelling and facilitating Mr. Denktash's continued intransigence which, as numerous provocative statements made recently show, knows no bounds. Characteristically, speaking to the mass media recently, Mr. Denktash stated:

(a) "A federal solution in Cyprus is not possible any longer. He said that the United Nations Security Council was making a great error and bringing the two communities together by a superficial agreement would lead to an inevitable disaster". (Anatolia News Agency, 27 June 1994)

(b) "I urge all the sections of the Turkish Cypriot community to stand up with the TMT spirit" [T/C terrorist organization]. (Kibris, 25 June 1994)

14. In a few days 20 years will have been completed since the Turkish military invasion of 1974, with no prospect for a solution to the Cyprus problem in sight.

15. Bearing in mind this lack of progress towards a solution, one cannot but appreciate the great disappointment of the people of Cyprus who for 20 whole years have lived under the conditions of the continued occupation of 37 per cent of their land by the Turkish troops, which, contrary to all United Nations resolutions, instead of leaving Cyprus have been building up their strength, now estimated to be about 35,000 troops with an enormous military capacity, turning the occupied part of Cyprus, as you mention in your report, into one of the most highly militarized areas in the world.

16. During these 20 years of occupation one third of the population of Cyprus has continued to be prevented, by the Turkish occupation forces, from returning to their homes while at the same time the influx of illegal Turkish settlers continues unabated and, according to reports in the Turkish Cypriot press, have reached the staggering figure of over 90,000. Throughout these 20 years the people of Cyprus have also had to face the continuous provocations of Mr. Denktash supported by Ankara.

17. I hope that the Security Council will at long last want to address the key issue of the Cyprus problem which is the continued Turkish occupation and military build-up. This issue is undoubtedly the primary cause for the lack of political will which you have identified in your report as the reason for the failure of all efforts to date.

(Signed) Glafcos CLERIDES
President of the Republic of Cyprus

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/963
6 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 123 and 31

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.57

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 71st meeting, on 6 July 1994, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/79) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.57. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/48/7/Add.14) was introduced by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/48/SR.71).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/48/L.57, additional requirements not exceeding $15,692,000 would arise under section 4, Peace-keeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995. The Secretary-General would be authorized to enter into commitments not to exceed $15,692,000 for the period ending 31 March 1995. Such additional appropriation as may be necessary would be considered during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

94-27639 (E) 060794 060794

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/964
13 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda items 123 and 36

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

LAW OF THE SEA

Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.60

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 71st and 73rd meetings, on 6 and 12 July 1994, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/80) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/48/L.60. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/48/7/Add.16) was introduced by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/48/SR.71 and 73).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee, having considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/80) and the corresponding report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/48/7/Add.16) decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that should it adopt draft resolution A/48/L.60,

and in particular paragraph 8 thereof, the maximum requirements for the United Nations regular budget for the period 1994-1999 could be $25,438,500 and the maximum additional appropriation that may be required for the biennium 1994-1995 would be $439,800. The Fifth Committee would revert to the matter at its forty-ninth session in the light of a review of the work programme that gives rise to the above estimates by the relevant intergovernmental body and a further report by the Advisory Committee, including in particular on the issue of the budgetary procedure addressed by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 4 of its report.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/965
S/1994/821
13 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 40
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 12 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration of the European Union on Guatemala, issued on 8 July 1994.

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) GRAF ZU RANTZAU

ANNEX

Declaration by the European Union on Guatemala, issued on 8 July 1994

The European Union welcomes the agreements reached in Oslo between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca on the re-establishment of refugees and displaced persons and the setting up of a commission of inquiry into past events.

The European Union congratulates the parties on concluding the agreements and takes a very positive view of the mediation by the representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Jean Arnault, by the group of friends of the peace process and in particular by the Government of Norway, which is hosting the talks. Their participation was of great importance in the success of the negotiations.

The European Union trusts that the signing and subsequent implementation of the agreements will lay the bases for establishing firm and lasting peace in Guatemala. It would urge the parties to continue their efforts for peace and national reconstruction. In this context, the European Union reiterates its political will to continue to give its moral and material support to these efforts.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/966
14 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 35

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Letter dated 13 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Public Information and Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on the return of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the Gaza Strip (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 35.

(Signed) Shunji MARUYAMA
Acting Permanent Representative
of Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Press Secretary/Director-General for Public Information and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, on the return of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to the Gaza Strip

The Government of Japan expresses its hearty congratulations to Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on his permanent return to the Gaza Strip on 12 July 1994. It expects that this marks the first step towards setting the interim self-government on the right track.

The Government of Japan recognizes that financial assistance from the international community is necessary as the interim self-government is being formed, and has pledged that it would allocate for start-up costs US$ 25.75 million from the US$ 200 million in assistance for Palestinians to be extended over two years that Japan announced in September last year. Of the pledged amount, $16.75 million has already been forwarded to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. In addition, the Government of Japan has recently decided to donate 9,000 police uniforms to the Palestinian police.

The Government of Japan hopes that the Palestinian Authority will establish an effective tax collecting system at an early stage to cover the costs of operations of the interim self-government.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/967
S/1994/829
19 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 12 July 1994 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the situation in Haiti, which has deteriorated further in the past few days.

By its resolution 48/27 B of 8 July 1994, the General Assembly approved the extension of the mandate of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) for one year. This joint United Nations/Organization of American States (OAS) human rights monitoring mission has been performing the useful role of verifying compliance with international human rights standards in Haiti in order to assist in the establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance propitious to the restoration of democracy in that country.

On 11 July 1994, the de facto authorities in Haiti delivered to the Executive Director of MICIVIH in Port au Prince a decree of the "Provisional President" declaring the international staff of MICIVIH "undesirable" and giving them 48 hours to leave Haitian territory.

Taking into consideration the security of the staff of MICIVIH, I decided, in consultation with the Acting Secretary-General of OAS, that they would have to be evacuated. It is planned that both the United Nations and the OAS personnel will leave Haiti tomorrow (13 July).

I deplore the fact that, despite the efforts of the international community, the de facto authorities in Haiti, who continue to flout their commitments under the Governors Island Agreement, have now stopped the monitoring of the violations of human rights and political freedoms which are taking place in the country.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

94-29481 (E) 190794 19/07/94

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/968
15 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Letter dated 14 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Suriname to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a press statement issued by my Government on 13 July 1994 with regard to the situation in Haiti.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31.

(Signed) Ruth H. DE MIRANDA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press statement issued by the Government of Suriname
on 13 July 1994

The Government of Suriname has honoured the request made by the United States of America for a temporary safe haven for 2,000 Haitian refugees in Surinamese territory. On a site which is to be selected by Surinamese authorities, special facilities will be built for this purpose. All the costs for the temporary accommodation and return of these refugees will be defrayed by the United States of America.

The total operation of arrival, stay and return of the Haitian refugees will be under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Suriname will sign an agreement with the Government of the United States of America in which provisions will be made for the financial arrangements and other modalities regarding the temporary stay of the Haitian refugees on Surinamese territory.

With the temporary accommodation of Haitian refugees on Surinamese territory, the Government of Suriname gives substance to the views it has expressed in international forums - particularly in the United Nations and the Organization of American States - that it will contribute to the solution of the Haitian crisis.

The extreme affliction which has been brought upon the people of Haiti under the current military regime justifies the relief measures for these distressed people.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/969
S/1994/833
15 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 July 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter of today's date from my President, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 July 1994 from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

I regret to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been extremely displeased by the knowledge that the United Nations Protective Force (UNPROFOR) was unable to facilitate the transportation of Mr. Suleyman Demirel, President of Turkey, to Sarajevo, and in this way has prevented his previously announced official visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is a well-known fact that since the beginning of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey has played a very constructive role, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but in the wider Balkan region.

Recently, Turkey contributed soldiers to the peace-keeping operations of UNPROFOR. Therefore, it is difficult to comprehend the above-mentioned decision of the United Nations Administration.

It is with great regret that we have to take note of the double standards being applied by the top-ranking officials of the United Nations, with respect to, and rarely for, the benefit of distinguished personalities from a particular cultural-civilizational milieu.

If the grounds for the refusal to facilitate the visit of President Demirel to Sarajevo was a threat from Karadzic's Serbs, then acceptance of such threats would inevitably lead to the de facto recognition and legalization of terrorism in international practice.

We deem such decisions of the executive organs of the United Nations to be inconsistent with the spirit and fundamental beliefs of the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ
President

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/970
S/1994/840
18 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 18 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement adopted by the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the latest situation in Banja Luka in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would appreciate if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Pakistan to the United Nations and
Chairman of the OIC Contact Group on
Bosnia and Herzegovina in New York

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in Banja Luka, adopted by the Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on 13 July 1994

The Contact Group of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina held a meeting in New York on 13 July 1994 to consider the continuous and systematic practice of ethnic cleansing perpetrated, and in recent months intensified, in the Serb-held territories in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in the Banja Luka region.

They strongly condemn the continuing hostilities by the Bosnian Serbs, in particular the abhorrent policy of ethnic cleansing and the variety of tactics employed towards this end, including murder, rape, fire-bombings and demolition of houses, arbitrary imprisonment usually accompanied by beatings and/or torture, physical intimidation and harassment, dismissal from jobs, etc., all of which have been thoroughly documented by numerous United Nations and other independent international human rights bodies and organizations.

They emphasize that this persistent and systematic practice of ethnic cleansing by de facto Serb authorities and forces in Banja Luka and other areas constitutes a clear violation of the agreement of 8 June 1994 on the cessation of hostilities, as well as relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the Geneva Conventions, and it also seriously jeopardizes the ongoing peace effort.

Such acts are also inconsistent with the proposed peace settlement, whereby the right of refugees to return freely to their homes is proclaimed. Any peace plan can neither condone nor acquiesce in the appalling practice of ethnic cleansing.

They demand that the Serb authorities immediately put an end to these despicable acts, some of which constitute a form of genocide.

The members of the Contact Group call for the immediate deployment of United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) troops and United Nations monitors to the region in order to deter further attacks on civilians and human rights abuses against the non-Serb population in Banja Luka and other Serb-held areas in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/971
S/1994/858
21 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 20 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey's military Air Force, which occurred on 3 and 6 June 1994 and were recorded as follows:

(a) From 1037 until 1045 hours on 3 June 1994 two Turkish Air Force fighters intruded in the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia at between 28,000 and 30,000 feet;

(b) From 1052 until 1104 hours on 6 June 1994 two Turkish Air Force fighters intruded in the FIR of Nicosia at 25,000 feet.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus I wish to protest these new violations of the airspace of the Republic, and, once again, to point out that these repeated aggressive actions violate the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/972
S/1994/859
21 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 21 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention and to protest strongly over recent intransigent statements by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Denktash, and over a series of new provocative activities and condemnable demonstrations staged by the legally invalid secessionist entity in the occupied territory of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

1. Speaking over the illegal Bayrak radio and the Ankara TRT Television Network on 18 and 19 July 1994, respectively, Mr. Denktash stated that:

> "We have no choice but to form, without losing time, a kind of integration with Turkey, in matters of foreign affairs and defence ... It is meaningless to continue with the negotiations ... A special defence agreement with Turkey, a sort of integration, which also holds true for foreign affairs should be pursued." (Ankara TRT Television Network, 18 July 1994)

He also said that:

> "The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus will do everything in its power to complete its integration with Turkey." ("Bayrak", 19 July 1994)

Needless to stress that the demonstration of such a provocative attitude, especially at a time that the Security Council is expected to decide on its future course of action in addressing the substance of the Cyprus problem, aims at rendering ineffective ab initio the contemplated strengthening of your mandate and efforts to find ways of approaching the problem in a manner that will yield results. Moreover, the above statements reveal, yet again, the real Turkish objectives aiming at the annexation, as a first step, of the occupied part of Cyprus to Turkey.

2. On 19 July 1994, the Turkish occupation regime staged a violent demonstration in the occupied area of Nicosia, adjacent to the Ayios Kassianos quarter, in an effort to disrupt a solemn ceremony for the missing persons in Cyprus organized by Greek Cypriot women and other relatives of the missing persons on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Turkish invasion. The solemn ceremony was held near the buffer zone dividing both the island and its capital Nocosia, the last remaining occupied divided city in Europe. A total of 1,619 Greek Cypriots and others have been missing since the Turkish invasion of July 1974.

The violent Turkish demonstrators on the other side of the buffer zone used loud music, speakers and inflammatory slogans in an attempt to disrupt the ceremony and provoke the participants. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus condemns such inhumane acts of disrespect against the relatives and families of missing persons and emphasizes that the continuation of this purely humanitarian problem constitutes an affront to the international community in disregard of the numerous United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the missing persons of Cyprus. It is our firm belief that every possible influence must be exercised on the Turkish side to persuade them to cooperate sincerely in the effective investigation of the fate of the missing persons in Cyprus.

3. In another outburst of condemnable activities, organized by the occupation regime on 19 July 1994, about 2,500 Turkish demonstrators, in violation of the status of Famagusta, crossed into and occupied for several hours the Ayios Memnon quarter of the fenced area of Varosha. The demonstrators through various slogans not only alleged that the fenced area belonged to them, but also violently objected to its placement under United Nations administration as provided for in your proposals on confidence-building measures.

In protesting thee violent activities, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus particularly recalls that such actions clearly violate the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha and contravene the mandatory provisions of resolution 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984 of the Security Council, which "considers attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and calls for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations". I cannot but recall, in this respect, that as has often been stated in your reports to the Security Council "the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha" (para. 22 of your latest report, S/1994/680, of 7 June 1994).

It is obvious that all the above provocative statements and illegal activities constitute yet another tangible and vivid manifestation of the lack of political will, as stated in your report of 30 May 1994 (S/1994/629, para. 53), on the part of the Turkish side and the occupying power to cooperate in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem. It is our earnest hope that the United Nations would act decisively at this crucial juncture with a view to foiling any attempts by the Turkish side to flout the United Nations and continue defying its resolutions. It is only through such resolute action that the road will

open for the implementation of the many Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos H. SHAMBOS
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Cyprus
to the United Nations